THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 10—No. 12.] ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1858. [WHOLE No. 480.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

ED. J. ASTON, *N. G.*

A. J. LINDSEY, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged. [Franklin, Ap. 15th, '58.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb. 12'57ly

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.

J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, Jan 1, 1857.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

NOTICE.

ALL demands against the Estate of William Patton, deceased, must be rendered without delay, and all persons indebted will be required to make speedy payment.

JOHN CHEESBOROUGH,
THOMAS J. KERR,
Executors.

Sept. 2, 1858.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, for sale at
ASTON'S.

RARE BOOKS!!!!!

0:——:0

THE undersigned being the sole agent for the sale of the following valuable books, has the pleasure to offer the citizens of Western North Carolina, an opportunity to secure them at Publishers prices.

AMERICAN ELOQUENCE:—A collection of Speeches and Addresses, Forensic and Parliamentary, by the Most Eminent Orators of America, with Biographical Sketches, Illustrative notes, and an Analytical Index. By FRANK MOORE. 2 Vols. Royal 8vo. Embellished with 14 Fine Portraits, on Steel, of Famous American Orators. Price for the two Volumes in cloth, $5; Library style, $6; half mor., $7; half calf extra, $8.

BENTON'S ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.—To be completed in 15 vols., royal octavo. Price, $3 00; a vol., cloth; $3 50 law sheep; $4 00 hf. mor.; $4 50 hf. calf.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.—Edited by Geo. Ripley and Chas. A. Dana. To be completed in 15 volumes, royal octavo.—$3 00 per volume, in cloth; $3 50 library leather; $4 00 half morocco; $4 50 half Russia extra.

BURTON'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR.—Now complete in 2 very large vols. Illustrated with more than 500 cuts expressly designed to illustrate the text, also 24 portraits of distinguished humorists. Price, in cloth, $7; library leather, $8.

BENTON'S THIRTY YEARS' VIEW.—Complete in 2 vols., octavo. Price, per vol., $2 cloth; $3 00 library, leather. Either vol. sold separate.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery of the vols. as issued.

Call and examine specimen copies at the Brick Corner immediately opposite the Court House. ED J. ASTON.

July 15, 1858.

PRATT, OAKLEY & CO.,

(Late Farmer, Brace & Co.,)

Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers,

No. 21, Murray Street,

NEW YORK.

P. O. & Co., offer at low prices for cash, and liberal terms for approved credit, a large stock of BANK and OFFICE STATIONARY, Blank and Account Books, Receipt and Memorandum Books, Paper of all kinds, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, &c., Printing and Lithographing executed to order. Bibles, Miscellaneous, and School Books.

P. O & Co Publish Bullion's series of Grammars; Comstock's series on the sciences; Hooker's Physiologies; Brocklesby's Astronomies; Olney's Geography, newly revised; Southern Class Readers; Palmer's Book Keeping; and the "cheapest and best" Spelling Book ever used.

August 19, 1858 isfm6

SPRING
GOODS FOR 1858.

WE are now opening one of the most desirable stocks of *GOODS* we have ever offered in this market, purchased on the most favorable terms by one of our firm (not ordered,) to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.

Call and examine for yourself. For cash, or to prompt customers, we will offer inducements. By prompt customers we mean those who pay at the end of the year with *cash*, and not with a note. Opposite the Eagle Hotel.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

April 15, '58.

CATTLE MARKET.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the *Charleston Cattle Market and Public Scales*, at the Farm of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina junction of Meeting & King Streets, are now ready for weighing, sale, and accommodation of all parties bringing Cattle to this market. Jos. F. O'Hear, Esq. has been appointed Public Weigher. By order.

ROBERT MACBETH,
Chief Clerk of Markets.

July 15, 1858. eow3m

ASHEVILLE
CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE undersigned take pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, that they have formed a partnership, in the south end of Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business in all its branches. They have in their employment a practical Painter and Trimmer.

Those who have jobs they want repainted and trimmed, would do well to call. All work done at short notice. They flatter themselves that their work cannot be surpassed in Western Carolina. Repairing neatly done at short notice, and prices as low as the times will permit, and cash not refused.

McGREGOR & TRIPLETT,
South end of Asheville.

July 15, 1858.

ED. J. ASTON.
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE Brick Corner opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

50 Sacks of Salt,

Just received, and for sale by
Sept. 9. W. H. JACKSON & CO.

SUGAR CANE SEED.

CHINESE Sugar Cane Seed can be had at the store of
SUMMEY & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 11, 1858.

MATTONS PATTENT INDIA Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just received and for sale at ASNOT'S.

March 25, 1858.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, for sale at ASTON'S.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

There's no such thing as Death.

"There's no such thing as death,"
To those who think aright;
'Tis but the racer casting off
What most impedes his flight:
'Tis but one little act,
Life's drama must contain;
One struggle keener than the rest,
And then an end of pain.

"There's no such thing as death,"
That which is thus miscalled,
Is life escaping from the chains
That have so long enthralled;
'Tis a once hidden star,
Piercing through the night,
To shine in gentle radiance forth
Amid its kindred light.

"There's no such thing as death,"
In nature, nothing dies!
From each sad remnant of decay
Some forms of life arise.
The faded leaf that falls,
All sere and brown to earth,
Ere long will mingle with the shapes
That give the floweret birth.

"There's no such thing as death;"
'Tis but the blossom spray,
Sinking before the coming fruit,
That seeks the Summer's ray;
'Tis but the bud displaced,
As comes the perfect flower;
'Tis faith exchanged for sight,
And weariness for power.

A Scene in a Jury Room.

A THRILING STORY.

I once had the extreme felicity of leaving my business to serve upon "*the Jury.*" I plead in all manner of ways for release, but to no effect. I could not swear that I was deaf, nor blind, nor *non compos;* but did tell them that I had already formed an opinion. They asked me if my opinion would prevent me from receiving the testimony in good faith, and rendering a verdict according to it. I replied that of course I should weigh the evidence carefully, and be governed by it.—I was then informed that I "would do."

The case to be tried was one of arson—then a capitol offense—and the prisoner at the bar was a young man named Charles Ambold, whom I had known from childhood, and who was naturally one of the finest youths in the town where he resided. He had a widowed mother, who depended upon him for support; and his circle of friends was large and choice. It was morally certain that he did not commit the crime, and hence, I am sure, those who were friendly to him got me upon the panel, and had me retained.

The trial commenced, and we twelve men took our seats in the jury box. I had a very respectable set with me—only there was one man whom I didn't like to see there. This man was Moulton Warren. He was a dark-faced, sinister looking fellow—at least to me. I knew that young Ambold had one fault.—He had recently been addicted to drink, and had been known to visit disreputable houses.

It was one of those houses that had been burnt, for setting fire to which he had been apprehended.

Now I had often persuaded Charles Ambold from the course he was pursuing. He had repeatedly promised me that he would reform, and as repeatedly he had broken away. I had often talked to him of his poor mother, until he wept like a child; but the effect was not lasting. There was a power of temptation more effective than I could wield. He would fall away in this evil companionship, and for awhile his manhood was gone. One or two abandoned women had gained great power over him, and upon them he had wasted much of his substance.

And I knew that this very man who was now upon the jury—this Moulton Warren—was the one who had done more than all others to lead the poor youth away. It was Warren who had drank with him, and who had led him away to those abominable haunts of sin and pollution. Why was he upon the jury? I could only account for it on the ground that Charley still supposed him to be his friend. The poor scorched insect was still ignorant of the flame that scorched him. He really believed that Moulton Warren was his friend.

The trial commenced. The indictment set forth that Charles Ambold had, "with malice aforethought," and with all sorts of wicked and felonious intents, set fire to a certain dwelling house, thereby endangering human life. This dwelling, as I have before intimated, was a low sink of iniquity, where the abandoned of both sexes were wont to congregate; and where the youthful prisoner had spent most of his time.

The evidence for the prosecution came on and I was startled. One after another gave in their testimony, some of them very reluctantly, and I was frightened when I saw how plainly it all pointed to the prisoner as the guilty party. Several credible witnesses swore that they had heard him threaten to burn the house down; and others had heard him say repeatedly that he *wished* it was burnt down! Then came several witnesses—three of them prominent citizens—who saw him lurking about the premises on the night of the fire.

With regard to the provocation on the prisoner's part for such a deed, it was proved upon his own admission, that he had been ill-treated there, and that he had sworn to have revenge. And, furthermore, it was proved that he had been heard to say that his salvation of soul and body depended upon the destruction of that house. Next came testimony stronger still.

The fire had been set in a back basement room, where shavings and other stuff for kindling were kept. Entrance had been gained through a back window, which had been partly pried open with a stout knife.—This basement wall was of brick, and beneath the sash was found the blade of a knife which had been broken off in trying to raise it (the sash.) This blade was recognized as belonging to the prisoner's knife! A maker of cutlery had made a knife to order for Ambold only a month previous, and he knew the blade and swore to it.

But this was not all. The fire had been evidently set first to the shavings which lay upon the stone floor, but piled up against a wooden partition.

This floor was damp, and some of the outer shavings, even, were not wholly burnt up.—But just at the edge, where the fire commenced, lay a piece of paper, rolled up, and about half burnt, and from the manner in which it lay, it was very evident that the fire had been set with it. The piece of rolled paper had been ignited by a match, a number of which were scattered around, and as soon as it was on fire it had been laid upon the floor, with the burning end just in the shavings. Of course these shavings were in a blaze instantly; but the paper torch, being upon the damp stones, had not burnt wholly up.

And this paper was found to be a part of a letter belonging to the prisoner! A letter which he had received from a friend of his (and a friend of mine) only a week before!—This friend had to come forward and swear that piece of charred paper was a piece of a letter he had written to the prisoner! This friend's name was Stephen Grant. He was a young merchant, and the letter had been written for the purpose of inducing Ambold to reform. Stephen tried hard to avoid testifying, for he knew, as did others, that the fire must have been set with that identical paper; but he was summoned, and he could not deny his own chirography.

The case looked dark. Many witnesses were willing to testify to the prisoner's good qualities, but no one could swear that he was not dissipated and degraded. That house had been to him, indeed, a region infernal. Its destruction cried out for his bodily life, and its existence had long been eating away his soul. Poor Charley! I had before been sure of his innocence, but now I could only shake my head and pity him.

Finally he was allowed to speak for himself. He said he was innocent of the crime imputed upon him. He said that he had threatened to burn the house down—that he had said all that had been sworn to. And furthermore, he was around the house on the night of the fire. He was not ten rods off when the flames burst forth, and he was one of the first to give the alarm. He had uttered one cry of fire when he noticed where the flames must have originated, and the thought came to him if he were found there, he might be suspected of having set the fire; so he ran away. He also said that three nights before the conflagration he had been robbed in that house. His pockets had been emptied of every thing in them, and his pocket book containing forty dollars in money, and some valuable papers, had been taken. He had gone there on the night of the fire to try and persuade them to give him back his money and papers—or at least to get back what he could. When he got there, he saw a man go in whom he did not wish to see, so he had hung around, waiting for him to depart. He was around by the back part of the building once—and that was an hour before the fire broke out. He knew nothing of it—nothing. He clasped his hands, and with his tearless eyes raised toward heaven, he called on God to witness that he was innocent!

I have told you that I knew him well. I knew him so well, that from that moment I knew him to be innocent! I knew his very soul—I knew how free and open it was—ah! how sinfully so!—and I knew that there was no falsehood in that story he had told us.

"My boy is innocent! My boy is innocent!"

I heard the cry—and I saw an old woman sink back into the arms of a male companion. It was his poor mother! her heart was well nigh broken! Yet I saw that all this had but little effect upon the mass of the spectators. The prisoner's course of dissipation—his many threats against the house—and the very fact of his having been robbed and abused there were heavy against him.

The counsel for the prisoner made his speech, which was labored and hard. He was foolish enough to intimate that if his client *was around* at the back part of the house he must have been intoxicated. In short, his plea had better been left out. The evidence he could not shake, and he did all he could to suppose evidence, some of it most absurd and ridiculous. I afterward learned that Moulton Warren engaged that lawyer for the youthful prisoner! The government attorney made his plea. It was plain, straightforward and very conclusive.

The judge finally gave his charge. He was fair and candid. He reviewed the evidence carefully, and pointed out such as bore heavily upon the case. He told us if there was a lingering doubt in our minds we must give the prisoner the benefit of it. But I could plainly see there was no doubt in his mind.

We—the jury—were conducted to our room by an officer, and there locked up. A silence of some minutes ensued. Moulton Warren was the first to speak:

"Well," he said, "s'pose there's no need of our bein' *here* a great while. Of course we all know that the prisoner must have set fire to the house!"

There was something in the manner of that man as he said this which excited my curiosity—I won't say it was suspicion then—only curiosity. He spoke with a forced effort at calmness which I at once perceived. The more I looked at him, the more I became strangely nervous and uneasy. I wondered why he should be so anxious to get rid of the case, and have Ambold convicted. I knew that he had frequented that evil house, and that he had done much toward tempting Charley to dissipation. I knew he was in that house on the night on which the prisoner was robbed—for Charley had told me so when I visited him in his cell. I had then asked the unfortunate youth if he was sure Warren was his friend. Oh—he was sure of it. He should have hunted him up on the night of his robbery, only Warren had gone.

By the by the foreman proposed that we should each take up a piece of paper and write down our opinion, and then compare notes. I went to my hat, which I had placed upon a table with a number of others, and took out a sheet of paper. I had got half way back to the table when I found I had made a mistake. I had got part of a letter from another man's hat. I was about to turn back when the name of the writer of the letter arrested my attention. I looked more closely and read "Stephen Grant." Next I caught this sentence:

"And now, dear Charles, if not for your own yet for your mother's sake, let me hope you will do better."

I started as though a shot had struck me. I held in my hand the other half of the sheet which had been used to fire the burnt house! I went to the table and found that I had taken it from Moulton Warren's hat! I looked to see if I had been observed—and I had not. I put the paper back, and then took a piece from my own hat, which was of the same pattern as the other, and by its side.

I returned to the table and sat down. Warren was by my side. He had written his opinion, and took a knife from his pocket to cut it from the large sheet.

"Let me take your knife a moment, if you please," I said to him.

Without hesitation he did so. I took it—*it was Charles Ambold's knife!—the large blade was gone!* With all the power I possessed I restrained my deep emotions, and having cut my paper I handed back the knife.

Why should he have that knife so boldly about him? I afterward learned. He had not worn those pantaloons before since the night of the fire! and now he used the knife probably without the least remembrance of the loss it had sustained during a very peculiar piece of work, to the execution of which it was made subservient.

We talked for some ten minutes, and I found that eleven of the jury were bent upon rendering a verdict of guilty, though most of them were in favor of recommending the prisoner to mercy. Moulton Warren was decided. He had no mercy at all.

Presently I started up and pretended to be faint. I said I must go out a few moments. I kicked at the door and the deputy sheriff came. He heard my plea and let me out.—As soon as we had gained a safe distance I told him all.

He was astonished. He went away, and when he came back he brought the district attorney and the district judge and the sheriff. I told again what I had seen—I assured them that I knew what I had seen—that it was no mere suspicion. And I explained, too, Warren's manner in the jury room, his former connection with the prisoner, and his known character.

These officers went away and at the end of ten minutes they returned with a constable added to their number, and this constable had a freshly written instrument in his hand.—The sheriff bade me to point out the hat to them as we entered the room.

The door of the room was opened, and I pointed them to the hat. The sheriff took it, and asked whose it was. Warren leaped to his feet and would have seized it, but he was held back.

Word was instantly sent to the judge that the jury could not agree. They were discharged, and then Moulton Warren was searched. The knife was found upon him, and his bevavior at once exposed his guilt.—The presence of that letter was accounted for by him in a dozen different ways within an hour.

A new jury was empanneled, and Charles Ambold was acquitted. Shortly afterward Warren was tried, and it was plainly proved that he had set fire to the house, and that the woman who kept it was to have been burnt up in it, as he had contrived to lock her into her room shortly before setting the fire.—She had incurred his displeasure in various ways, and this was his revenge. Not only she, but two of her girls had suspected him from the first, but they dared not complain for fear he would not be convicted, and then he would be sure to murder them.

The hardened villain confessed his guilt after he had been condemned, and then it was that he told how he happened to be so careless in regard to the paper and knife. It was he who robbed Ambold, and when he took the old letter from his hat to use for a torch in setting the fire, he did not notice what it was, and even when that partly burnt half had been exhibited in court he had entirely forgotten that he had torn off the other half and put it back in his hat, as he must have done. The letter had been found in Ambold's pocket-book and he had kept it because in it the youth was warned to beware of his influence. He confessed that he held a slight idea of calling the writer to an account when it should become convenient. With regard to the knife, it was as I before stated. He had taken that also from Ambold's pocket and put it in his own; and on the night of the fire he used it to pry up the sash, and when he had broken it he put it back in his pocket and forgot it.

Thus was Charley saved—and saved from more than an ignominious death, too. He was saved to be a noble, virtuous man; and his mother once more took ample delight and joy in the love and tender care of her only child.

When Charles Ambold learned that Moulton Warren had expiated his crime on the gallows, he sat down and pondered upon his past life. The thought of his old companion being hanged sent a strange thrill through his frame. But he was able to trace out, clearly and logically, this terrible result from the course of life the ill fated man had pursued. He shuddered as he remembered how far he had gone in the same course himself; and he was able to see the only safe path for any youth.

Not only must he shun temptation—not only keep clear of even the appearance of vice—but, above all he must shun evil companionship. A youth may make all the good resolutions thought can afford, but if he continue one evil companionship he is not safe.

SPEAKING OUT IN DREAMS.—A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch—tells the following in a letter from one of the Springs:

An amusing incident occurred on the cars of the Virginia and Tennessee Road, which must be preserved in print. It is too good to be lost. As the Train entered the Big Tunnel, near this place, in accordance with the usual custom a lamp was lit. A servant girl, accompanying her mistress, had sank into a profound slumber, but just as the lamp was lit she awoke, and, half asleep, imagined herself in the infernal regions. Frantic with fright, she implored her Maker to have mercy on her, remarking, at the same time, "the devil has got me at last." Her mistress, sitting on the seat in front of the terrified negro was deeply mortified, and called upon her—"Mollie, don't make such a noise; it is I, be not afraid." The poor African immediately exclaimed, "Oh, missus, dat you; jest what I 'spected; I always thought if ebber I got to de bad place, I would see you dar."—These remarks were uttered with so much vehemence, that not a word was lost, and the whole coach became convulsed with laughter. The lady seemed to regret she had spoken at all, if the crimson blush which suffused her cheek be any evidence of confusion.

A formal, fashionable visitor thus addressed a little girl: "How are you, my dear?"—"Very well, I thank you," she replied. The visitor then added: "Now, my dear, you should ask me how I am." The child simply and honestly replied: "I don't want to know."

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Terrific Adventure in the Mammoth Cave.

At the supposed end of what has always been considered the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave, nine miles from its entrance, there is a pit, dark and deep and terrible, known as the Maelstrom. Tens of thousands have gazed into it with awe, whilst bengal lights were thrown down it, to make its fearful depths visible, but none ever had the daring to explore it. The celebrated guide, Stephen, who was deemed insensible to fear, was offered six hundred dollars by the proprietors of the Cave if he would descend to the bottom of it, but he shrank from the peril. A few years ago, a Tennessee professor, a learned and bold man, resolved to do what no one before him dared do, and, making his arrangements with great care and precaution, he had himself lowered down by a strong rope a hundred feet, but, at that point his courage failed him, and he called aloud to be drawn out. No human power could ever have induced him to repeat the appalling experiment.

A couple of weeks ago, however, a young gentleman of Louisville, whose nerves never trembled at mortal peril, being at the Mammoth Cave with Professor Wright and others, determined, no matter what the dangers and difficulties might be, to explore the depths of the Maelstrom. Mr. Proctor, the enterprising proprietor of the Cave, sent to Nashville and procured a long rope of great strength expressly for the purpose. The rope and some necessary timbers were borne by the guides and others to the point of proposed exploration. The arrangements being soon completed, the rope, with a heavy fragment of rock affixed to it, was let down and swung to and fro to dislodge any loose rocks that would be likely to fall at the touch. Several were thus dislodged, and the long continued reverberations, rising up like distant thunder from below, proclaimed the depth of the horrid chasm. Then the young hero of the occasion, with several hats drawn over his head to protect it as far as possible against any masses falling from above, and with a light in his hand and the rope fastened around his body, took his place over the awful pit and directed the half dozen men who held the end of the rope to let him down into the Cimmerian gloom.

We have heard from his own lips an account of his descent. Occasionally masses of earth and rock went whizzing past, but none struck him. Thirty or forty feet from the top he saw a ledge, from which as he judged by appearances, two or three avenues led off in different directions. About 100 feet from the top, a cataract from the side of the pit went rushing down the abyss, and, as he descended the side of the falling water and in the midst of the spray, he felt some apprehension that his light would be extinguished, but his care prevented this. He was landed at the bottom of the pit, 190 feet from the top. He found it almost perfectly circular, about 18 feet in diameter, with a small opening at one point, leading to a fine chamber of no great extent. He found on the floor beautiful specimens of black siex of immense size, vastly larger than were ever discovered in any other part of the Mammoth Cave, and also a multitude of exquisite formations as pure and white as virgin snow.—Making himself heard, with great effort, by his friends, he at length asked them to pull him partly up, intending to stop on the way and explore a cave that he had observed opening about 40 feet above the bottom of the pit. Reaching the mouth of that cave, he swung himself with much exertion into it, and, holding the end of the rope in his hand, he incautiously let it go, and it swung out apparently beyond his reach. The situation was a fearful one, and his friends above could do nothing for him. Soon, however, he made a hook of the end of his lamp, and, by extending himself as far over the verge as possible without falling, he succeeded in securing the rope. Fastening it to a rock, he followed the avenue 150 or 200 yards to a point where he found it blocked by an impassable avalanche of rock and earth.

Returning to the mouth of this avenue, he beheld an almost exactly similar mouth of another on the opposite side of the pit, but, not being able to swing himself into it, he fastened the rope around his body, suspended himself again over the abyss, and shouted to his friends to raise him to the top. The pull was an exceedingly severe one, and the rope being ill-adjusted around his body, gave him the most excruciating pain. But soon his pain was forgotten in a new and dreadful peril. When he was 90 feet from the mouth of the pit and 100 from the bottom, swaying and swinging in mid air, he heard rapid and excited words of horror and alarm above, and soon learned that the rope by which he was upheld had taken fire from the friction of the timber over which it passed. Several moments of awful suspense to those above, and still more awful to him below, ensued. To them and him a fatal and instant catastrophe seemed inevitable. But the fire was extinguished with a bottle of water belonging to himself, and then the party above, though exhausted by their labors, succeeded in drawing him to the top. He was as calm and self-possessed as upon his entrance into the pit, but all of his companions, overcome by fatigue, sank down upon the ground, and his friend, Professor Wright, from over-exertion and excitement, fainted and remained for a time insensible.

The young adventurer left his name carved in the depths of the Maelstrom—the name of the first and only person that ever gazed upon its mysteries.

From Washington.

Washington, September 16.

The Government is watching with intense anxiety the progress of events in Mexico, but there is no official data which justifies an opinion as to the result. Minister Forsyth's conduct has not been a consequence of special instructions. The Cass Herran treaty, as modified by New Granada. is still under consideration by the Administration. Whatever may be determined upon, will be submitted to the Senate.

Major Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, has, by direction of the Secretary of War, just issued an order, saying: "The Department of the Pacific is to be divided into two parts—the Southern part to be called the Department of California, with the head quarters at San Francisco, and the Northern part to embrace the Territories of Washington and Oregon, excepting the Rogue River and Umpana Districts, which will be called the Department of Oregon, with the head quarters at Fort Vancouver.

Brigadier General Harney is assigned to the command of the department of Oregon, and will proceed to his post with all possible dispatch. The Presidency directs that Capt. Pleasanton, of the Second Dragoons, accompany General Harney as Assistant Adjutant General. The commandant of the corps of engineers will detail two officers and a detachment of not exceeding fifty engineer soldiers, with the complement of non-commissioned officers, for service in the department of Oregon. The Quarter master's Department will furnish transportation for this detachment to Fort Vancouver.

The several staff departments will make the necessary arrangements for the supply of the department of Oregon from the California Depots. During the campaign against the Indians the troops in the department will be allowed two extra rations per week of dessicated vegetables.

Mr. Samuel Cole, long known as the Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, has resigned his position in consequence of ill health.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $955,000, being $376,000 less than those of the previous week. $14,681,000 are on deposit, of which $12,373,000 are subject to draft, and $9,691,000 are in New York.

Duel in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 17.

A duel was fought near the Fairfied Race Course this morning, between Messrs. Sherrard Clemens and O. J. Wise, growing out of the article in the Enquirer of the 13th.—Four shots were exchanged. At the fourth fire Mr. Clemens was shot through the right thigh, breaking the bone—making a very painful but not dangerous wound.

Suspension of Chubb Brothers.

Augusta, Sept. 21.

Chubb Brothers, bankers, of Washington, D. C., have suspended. They announce their ability to pay their liabilities eventually.

Walker and Nicaragua.

New York, September 21.

General Wm. Walker has sailed for Aspinwall. It is reported that he stops at Panama for men and arms, and then proceeds to Nicaragua.

Death of Senator Bagby.

Mobile, Sept. 21.

Hon. Arthur P. Bayby, formerly Governor of this State, and latterly a member of the National Senate, died to-day, of fever.

The Yellow Fever.

Savannah, Sept. 22.

Forty deaths have been officially reported in this city, for the week ending to-day—of which twenty were from yellow fever.

Augusta, Sept. 22.

This city is reported healthy.

Possible Trouble with the Mormons.

Leavenworth, September 15.

A number of army officers have just arrived here from Utah. They state that the general impression in Salt Lake City, when they left, was that there would be future trouble with the Mormons; that the late hostile attitude of that people was only temporarily suppressed by the entrance of the army into the Territory.

Large Fire at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, September 17.

A destructive fire occurred here at three o'clock, this morning, on Front street, between Broadway and Ludlow. It was first discovered in the building occupied by the lard oil factory, from whence it extended to those occupied by Chenowoth & Co., commission merchants; Edward Knight, mattress factory; French paint depot; and W. Fee, lard oil works. These buildings were all destroyed, and three or four houses besides were also damaged, but not to any great extent. The loss will probably reach $75,000.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 20.

The deaths by fever, on Saturday, were 74; total number during the week 460.

[From the Carolina Baptist.]

ASHEVILLE.

Brother Brown:—The importance of this village is such as to justly claim the attention of your readers. On account of its central position, and the enterprise of its citizens, it exerts a controlling influence upon Western North Carolina. This influence will continue to increase for all time to come. Situated as it is upon the great thoroughfare leading from South Carolina to Tennessee, surrounded by the most beautiful scenery, and fanned by the most healthful breezes, it is, and will continue to be, a place of resort from all parts of the South. This being the fact, its influence does not stop at the surrounding country, but extends to other sections.—Whatever Asheville is in morals and religion, its influence will be. It is therefore matter of vast importance to the moralist and the Christian that this town should be furnished with all the means necessary to promote morality and religion. Other denominations aside from the Baptists, have done, and are doing their part in this respect. The Baptists in and near town have labored long and hard to sustain the cause there, but they are too feeble in numbers and means to accomplish the end. They have no house of worship. They are not able to build one.—The denomination at large has at no time done anything for this point. The time has fully come when something should be done. Bro. Stradley has about $2500 pledged to build a house. This sum is not sufficient to erect such a house as the importance of the place demands. Fifteen hundred dollars at least should be added to this amount, and what is 1500 to the many able and liberal Baptists and friends of religion in the bounds of the Western Convention? One hundred and fifty men can raise the sum by giving ten dollars each? And who would not pay that small sum to so good an object? I will be one of 150 persons to raise $1500. Who will respond? Let us hear from you through the "Carolina Baptist."

N. BOWEN.

Beware of Counterfeits.

As Messrs. W. H. Ramsey and Adolphus Grooms, Eli Ramsey and Moses A. Barnes were digging *Sang* on the Caldwell Fork of Cattaloochee Creek, in Haywood Co., N. C., on the 2d inst., a discovery was made by them, which ought to be noticed. They found in the edge of a large laurel thicket, deposited by a log, a handsaw, a falling ax, three brass cups, about four inches in length and one about the same length supposed to be Zinc, with leather sown around it; three phials, one having in it some chemical preparation; two pieces of Blister steel, weighing about two pounds each, and from one hundred and eighty to two hundred pieces of copper, cut to the size of a Bechtler Dollar,—four of which had received the impression on each side, just such as we find on the Bechtler.

There can be no doubt that a counterfeiting company has been at work in Haywood; and it may be that many spurious Bechtlers have been made. Our informant gave us a sample of those found. It is pretty well done, and, with a little more work on it, would pass readily with many. Many suspicions have been waked up concerning the company, &c.—*Herald of Truth.*

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER STATE.

The increase of population in the upper peninsula of Michigan and in the northern counties of Wisconsin and Minnesota, has become so numerous that movements are now making for the creation of a new territory from a portion of these respective States. Petitions are in circulation for presentation to the Legislatures of these States asking them to cede to the General Government such territory as borders on Lake Superior. They alledge that the interests of the country proposed to be separated, are distinct from those of the remaining portions of the States, that the principal occupation of the inhabitants of the country bordering on the lake must ever be that of mining, while that of those other portions of the respective States must necessarily be that of agriculture. The people also complain that in their remote position from the State Copitols, it renders it impossible to communicate to the seats of Government for more than one-half of the year, and that in the Summer season. The present population of the proposed Territory is now exceeding twenty thousand and rapidly increasing. By allowing a Territory confederation, a seat of Government could be so located as to render the distance of travel to it by the masses of people less than two hundred miles; while neither of the three State Capitols can now be reached by a journey of less than one thousand miles. Under these difficulties on the one side and the anticipated benefits on the other, there seems no reason why the new Territory of Ontonagon should not be created. What says Michigan, Wisconsin and young sister Minnesota?—*N. Y. News.*

For the Platte River Mines.

Leavenworth, September 15.

A train of twenty wagons left here yesterday for Pike's Peake, and another of fifty wagons will leave soon. Considerable excitement exists here in regard to the recent gold discoveries in that region.

What is beauty without soap.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

SULLIVAN & PATTON,

Having formed a co-partnership in the Livery and Sale Stables connected with the Eagle Hotel, respectfully call the attention of Travelers, Traders, and the public generally to the fact that they have, and will at all times keep on hand a large and excellent stock of

Carriages, Hacks, Buggies and Saddle Horses,

and will convey persons to any point with despatch, comfort and safety. They have in their employ none but sober, experienced and careful Drivers—such as will take pleasure in promoting the comfort of all committed to their charge.

Horses boarded by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms, and placed in charge of experienced hostlers.

Good Pastures can be furnished to any who may wish their horses pastured during the summer.

Office on same lot, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.

Asheville, July 29, 1858.

TO THE PEOPLE.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH

Has opened at the old stand of L. Chapman, on Turkey Creek, the largest and best assortment of

Drugs and Medicines

ever offered to the public in that section of country. ALSO—Tobacco, Soda, Indigo, Madder and Copperas, which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices, for cash.

Corn, Wheat, Snake Root, and other products of the country, taken in payment of debts due him.

He will also continue the practice of Medicine in the surrounding country. His office will be at his store, where he may always be found, unless professionally absent.

Turkey Creek, July 29, 1858.

Asheville MALE ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Academy commenced on the 9th of August, and will continue twenty weeks. The building is entirely new, and located about one half a mile from the Court House, in a pleasant grove west of the village.

The course of instruction will be thorough in every branch, and the great importance of *self-dependence* will be inculcated in every thing that is taught. Parents desiring to give their sons an English Education, or to have them prepared to enter any Southern College, will address Isaac B. Sawyer.

To those advanced in Mathematics practical instruction will be given in Surveying and the measuring of Heights and Distances, with the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite, Level and Rod. Instruction given in Profile making for grading, in estimating Earth work and Masonry, and in the general principles of Civil Engineering. Persons desiring *particular* information in regard to the Classical or English Course, will please address I. B. Sawyer, or the undersigned.

Prices—$6 00, 9 00, 12 00, 15 00.

E. PRENTISS TUCKE, Principal.

August 19, 1858. tf

BLACK MOUNTAIN!

THE subscriber having leased for a term of 5 years the Black Mountain property, takes pleasure in notifying the public that the

MOUNTAIN HOUSE

will be opened to-day, August 27th, for the accommodation of visitors. Every possible arrangement has been made to ensure the comfort of guests. A tentive servants and good fare may be confidently expected.

He would advise all persons visiting the Mountain to start early from Asheville, so as to reach the Mountain House before night, get a refreshing sleep, and be prepared to enjoy the magnificent sun-rise view, from the highest point of land in the United States, East of the Rocky Mountains.

T. T. PATTON.

September 2, 1858. tf

Spectator copy 4 weeks, and present bill to Sullivan & Patton.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Cancers and Scrofula Cured.

One Hundred and Thirteen Cases Cured Last Year, 1857.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that may wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of *DR. CLOPTON'S* wonderful remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, progress, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

August 19, 1858. 1y

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned having purchased the property known as the Dunlap house, has removed from his old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, and may now be found, permanently located, one door East of the Jail, and facing the

Public Square.

He has in store, and will keep constantly on hand, a large and excellent assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES.

Cakes, bread, crackers, fish, cheese, candies, cigars, tobacco, snuff, &c., always on hand.

Call and see, at the new stand.

M. L. DOYLE.

August 26, 1858. tf

BEEF MARKET.

THE subscriber would remind his old customers that his Beef Market will be open on to-morrow (Friday) morning, at his old stand, and regularly thereafter.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

July 29, 1858.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE

HAS not yet been figured up but the reader will please bear in mind that the largest and best assortment of Stationery, Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c. &c., ever offered to the citizens of Buncombe may be seen and bought by calling at

ASTON'S.

Aug. 12, 1858.

5 Cents Reward.

The above reward, no thanks included, will be paid for the return of Tobias Hiatt, a bound boy aged about 18 years, who has absconded from the undersigned.

B. C. HEMPHILL.

September 9, 1858.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

THE undersigned will sell off their entire stock of Fancy Dry Goods

FOR CASH,

At cost and carriage, as they design keeping only STAPLES, in connection with a heavy stock of FAMILY GROCERIES.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

July 29, 1858.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, AT AUGUSTA, GA.

THE next annual course of Lectures in this Institution will begin on the first Monday in November next, with an Introductory, Lecture by Prof. Jones.

Emeritus Prof. of Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D.

Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Surgery—L. A. BUGAS, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—JOS. JONES, M. D.

Institutes and Practice—L. D. FORD, M. D.

Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.

Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence—I. P. GARVIN, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy—ROBERT CAMPBELL, M. D.

Assistant Demonstrator—S. B. SIMMONS, M. D.

Prosector to the Professor of Surgery—H. W. D. FORD, M. D.

Curator of Museum—T. P. CLEVELAND.

Tickets for the whole Course, $105 00
Matriculation (to be taken once,) 5 00
Practical Anatomy (to be taken once) 10 00

For further information, apply to any member of the Faculty, or to the undersigned.

I. P. GARVIN, *Dean.*

August 12, 1858—3m.

State of North Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity.—Spring Term, 1858.

W. D. Jones
vs.
George Peobles and others.

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendants, George Peobles, A. W. Lance, Thos. Lance, Russel Lance, J. Casteel and wife Sarah, Delila Lance, Martin V. Lance, William Lance, Martha A. Jones, Thomas Jones, Jesse Jones, James Jones and Joshua Jones, are non residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding said non resident Defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity to be opened and held for the county of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of Complaint of W. D. Jones against George Peobles and others, or the same will be heard exparte as to them. Witness, I. B. Sawyer, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1858.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

Sept. 2. Pr's fee $6. 6w

State of North Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1858.

J. S. Burnett and A. M. Alexander, Adms. of J. M. Alexander, deceased,
vs.
Wm. G. Anderson and others.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, W. G. Anderson and wife Dorcas, Abner Holcombe and wife Joice, Henry Holcombe and wife Polly, and the heirs of Wiley Bailey, dec'd, are non residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding the said non resident Defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity to be opened and held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer the Bill of J. S. Burnett and A. M. Alexander, Administrators of J. M. Alexander, dec'd, or the same will be heard exparte as to them. Witness. I. B. Sawyer, Clerk of our said Court of Equity for said county, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1858.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

Sept. 2. Pr's fee $6. 6w

NEW SCHEDULE.

The Traveling Public will bear in mind that I am now running my Line of

FOUR HORSE COACHES

in connection with the Trains of the Western North Carolina Rail Road. By taking my Line they will reach Salisbury

Eight Hours in Advance

of any other route. Crossing the Blue Ridge—each way—in the middle of the day. This route is decidedly the most pleasant, as my

COACHES

are large and comfortable—9 and 14 passenger.—Teams and Drivers to compare favorably with any in the State, and there is no mistake about it being the

Nearest, Cheapest & Most *EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE*

East, from Asheville.

In every instance where satisfaction is not given the money will be refunded.

Office at the Eagle Hotel, Asheville; Sullivan & Patton, Agents.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Aug. 26, 1858. 3m

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership or the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

$10 REWARD.

LOST, near Flat Rock, on the 21st of August, a thin GOLD WATCH, Hyde, maker, London, No. 2752. There was a short chain attached.—Any information will be thankfully received by

C. C. PINCKNEY, Flat Rock.

September 2, 1858.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2,500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.

Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Sept. 24.

NOTICE.

Persons sending Mattresses to me to be repaired, are requested to have the Ticks washed clean.

A. HIMES.

Asheville, May 27, 1858.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

New and Cheap GOODS

AT THE CASH STORE OF

MERRIMON & SONS,

(Hagh Johnston's Old Stand, Opposite the Court House.)

WE have now on hand a superior stock of fresh and seasonable GOODS, bought for cash at low figures, and to be sold in the same way.

Our stock embraces a full and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Hardware,

and in fact everything usually found in a retail establishment. We invite the people to give us a call, and promise to sell them Goods at prices astonishingly low. And why do we say so? Simply because *we sell for cash only,* and therefore make no bad debts, and can afford to sell cheap. Country Produce bought. Call and see us.

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

0:——:0

WE have on hand and are opening just the articles that Farmers need, consisting in part of

Axes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Mattocks, Brice Hooks, Sickles, Grain Cradles—superior arti-

ticle—Shovels, Spades, Forks, Garden Plows, Hatchets, Saws, Trace Chains, Horse Collars, Rope, &c., &c.

Builders will find locks, hinges, screws, axil pullies, sash cord, nails, and a general assortment of building materials. All of which, for cash or to prompt customers, we will sell on reasonable terms.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, April 15, 1858.

SPRING GOODS!

—0—

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS,* embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9, 1857.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not

ASTON.

August 13, 1857.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,

Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made *BOOTS & SHOES.*

Asheville, July 24, 1857.

W. H. Jackson & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, a few pieces of black and colored Cloth; black and fancy Cassimers; linen Lawn, Irish linen, damask table linen, (very fine,) linen sheeting, pillow case linen, linen and cotton diaper, linen Lawn for ladies dresses, jaconet, Swiss and Nainsook muslin.

—ALSO—

a few dozen silk and linen Hose, ladies silk and white kid gloves, silk mitts, long pic-nic gloves, gents colored kid gloves, a No. 1 article of Buck Gauntlets, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of Goods, and are selling them at reasonable prices for cash and to prompt paying customers. Call and see us at No. 1, Broadway, opposite Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.

July 8, 1858.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH BAIRD & CO

May 1, 1856. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.

W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

MORE SOAP. 20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and for sale at

ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for this paper:

L. S. SAUNDERS, Esq., Murphey, N. C.
T. P. SILER, Esq., Franklin.
A. M. FINLEY, Esq., Marion.

☞The Asheville Spectator, after abusing Holden of the Standard, for years past, as a dirty Locofoco, turns round and compliments him in last week's issue, and says he has rendered "faithful and valuable services" to the Democratic party. Now we suppose no Democrat in the State will deny to Mr. Holden the meed of praise due him for his efficient and faithful services; though all may well question the honesty of the Spectator's motives in thus speaking of him. The object is very apparent. It does not like Holden, but then it hates Clingman infinitely more, and supposes a blow at the latter will be more effective if linked with a hypocritical puff of the former. It goes on to say:

"The result of the late election in this Congressional District shows that the effect of Clingman's renegadeism is not permanent, as it is evident that many who went off with him have returned to their old allegiance.—Hence the indifference manifested towards Gov. Bragg's Senator by the Democratic papers in the State, not one of which, we believe, has recommended the endorsement of the Governor's appointment by the Legislature—save, perhaps, the Asheville News.—This looks suspicious—nay, ominous."

The writer of the above precious piece of small malice knows as well as we do that Mr. Clingman's appointment was announced in the most complimentary terms by every Democratic paper in North Carolina, and by most of the leading Democratic journals throughout the Union. Yet it suited his purpose, by unworthy sophistry, to make it appear that Mr. Clingman is not acceptable to the Democracy.

The Spectator also asserts, in substance, that Mr. Clingman's influence in this District is dead. On the other hand, the Greensboro' Patriot—a worthy confrere of the Spectator—referring to the late election, charges that Mr. Clingman controls the District, and *could* have secured Mr. Avery's election, but *would'nt* do it! Now which of these immaculate *American-Whig* luminaries are the people to believe? If the Spectator has told the truth, the Patriot has not, and *vice versa*. They can settle this question between them.

No man in North Carolina, or elsewhere, has ever been pursued by such a set as are now traducing and villifying Mr. Clingman. They comprise less than a corporal's guard of broken down political Judases—renegades to every principle of political fairness, and actuated solely by an all consuming malice.—Why, Mr. Clingman cannot even pursue a scientific investigation,—measure a mountain or test a gold mine,—but it brings down upon his head a whole torrent of mean and malevolent abuse, from the little clique who seem to have taken the affairs of the District generally under their special guardianship.

Never was a distinguished and gifted public man, who had given his life to his country, so basely hunted down. Yet there is consolation in knowing the contemptible source from which it emanates, as well as the scorn in which they and it are held by all honest and right thinking men.

Located.

The last Spectator contains a card from Mr. W. C. Walker, member elect to the House of Commons from Cherokee county, defining his position. He says we did him injustice in classing him as a Democrat.—Sorry for it, but did not Mr. Walker take the position on the stump that there were but two parties, the Democratic and Black Republican, and that it was the duty of every Southern man to act with the former? If he did not, he has been greatly misrepresented by his neighbors,—that's all. Mr. Walker says he is an *American-Whig*. We hope the Spectator will sleep soundly now, as this blow brings the Democratic majority in the Legislature down to the contemptible number of *fifty one!*

Murder.

W. G. Moody, Coroner of Haywood county, was called upon on the 7th inst., to hold an inquest upon the body of Dicey, a negro woman belonging to Mr. Robert Penland.—She was found dead in her bed, with a deep wound in her neck, sufficient to cause death. The perpetrator of the deed is as yet unknown, but it is to be hoped that speedy justice may overtake him. The jury of inquest returned a verdict in accordance with the known facts.

South Carolina State Fair.

The Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina State Agricultural Society comes off at Columbia, on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of November next. Hon. Thomas L. Clingman is to deliver the Annual Address, on Wednesday the 10th.

☞The Yellow Fever is prevailing at Galveston, Texas.

Who is He?

The Spartanburg Express has a correspondent, "W. A. Leumas," who has been rambling in our mountains, and among other curiosities, stumbled upon an Editor. He says:

"The next day was spent with friend Alexander. Here the party had the good fortune to meet a live Editor. His head and face were covered with hair, the rest of his body with green cloth and brass buttons, while he himself, being rather large, nearly covered a small animal which he rode."

Now we wish to know who that Editor is, and where he hails from, for we want it distinctly understood that while we plead guilty to the "hair," we are not "green" all over, nor yet very "brass"y—we do. We hope, therefore, the gentleman will report immediately at the "Captain's office," and give an account of himself. It looks suspicious, to say the least of it, for an Editor to be wandering about in the mountains, covered all over with green cloth, brass buttons, and hair!

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We return our acknowledgments to the Officers of the N. C. State Fair for a free ticket, tendered us thro' their Secretary, Mr. Whitaker.

DEAD.—Felix Axley, Esq., of Cherokee county, is dead. He was a lawyer, and, we believe, a minister of the gospel.

EVERY LITTLE HELPS.—It is reported that Senator Jones, of Tennessee, has gone to Illinois to make stump speeches in behalf of Judge Douglas.

ILL NATURED.—The Southern Citizen begs "leave to congratulate all the people on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, on the fact that the Atlantic Cable is dead."

☞We have on our table the "Annual Circular of the National Medical College (Department of Columbian College) Washington, D. C., Session of 1858-9." The 37th annual session will begin on the 18th proximo.

☞The Asheville Spectator is out in favor of Douglas. How long has it been since it denounced him as a demagogue and traitor?

☞The Fall and Winter session of Emory and Henry College, Virginia, opened a few days since, with two hundred students in attendance.

DEATH OF JUDGE WELCKER.—We learn from the Knoxville papers that the Hon. Jas. Welcker died near that city a few days since. Judge Welcker was successor to the late lamented Judge Alexander.

☞Some writer has recommended Hon. Edward Everett for President, and Hon. John A. Gilmer of this State, for Vice President, for the campaign of 1860!

☞Last Thursday was observed by the people of Charleston as a day of humiliation and prayer.

BLACK TONGUE AMONG THE OYSTERS.—The Wilmington Herald, of the 16th instant, says—

"We understand that the Oysters and Clams which abound in such profusion on our coast have become diseased. On opening them the contents are found to be perfectly black and shriveled up, presenting a singular appearance. In consequence of this, the sounders have stopped eating them altogether. Who can tell the cause of this mortality among the oysters?"

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This beautiful monthly, for October, has been on our table some days. Nearly a third of a century since, Godey took "Excelsior" for his motto, and has steadily worked up to it. For typographical beauty, literary excellence, and elegant utility, his magazine stands wthout a compeer in the world.

☞The election in South Carolina, for members to the State Legislature, takes place on Monday and Tuesday the 11th and 12th of October.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The following are the nominations for the State of New York, by the Democratic Convention: For Governor—Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, by acclamation, all the other candidates withdrawing. For Lieutenant Governor—John J. Taylor. For Canal Commissioner—S. B. Piper. For State Prison Inspector—E. T. Donelly.

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of the U. States met at Baltimore, in Annual Session, on the 20th instant.

NASTY WORK.—The Legislature of Georgia has appointed a liquor inspector, whose duty it is to smell out strychnine and other poisonous drugs used in its manufacture.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.—The progress of the Fever in Charleston is truly alarming. For the week ending on the 18th there were 171 deaths—128 from yellow fever.

IN TROUBLE.—The Chicago Tribune publishes the following as an extract from a recent letter written by Judge Douglas:

"For God's sake, Linder, come up into the Northern part of the State and help me.—Every dog in the State is let loose after me, from the bull dog Trumbull to the smallest canine quadruped that has a kennel in Illinois."

☞The Atlantic Cable, which had suspended operations for a while, leading many to regard the enterprise a failure, has resumed.

An Important Matter.

The subject of the extension of the two Rail Roads—the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, and the Western North Carolina Road—through the Blue Ridge, is eliciting attention and discussion. That the State will furnish means for cutting two Tunnels through the Ridge, within twenty miles of each other, it is absurd to suppose. She will not, and ought not, to do so. Then the question arises, what is to be done? To suffer the two Roads to "butt up" against the Ridge, without the means of extension, is to write *dead stock* on both enterprises. With the jealousy and rivalry which is sure to exist in the Legislature between the friends of the respective Roads, each can prevent the other from accomplishing anything, and the result will be an ominous pause in the work of improvement. Under these circumstances *compromise* is the word. Let the two companies come together—pass the Ridge thro' a common Tunnel, and the interests of all may be subserved.

The following article on this subject was published in the Spectator a few weeks ago. It was written by a gentleman of this place, whose opinions are entitled to consideration. We commend his views to the careful attention of all concerned.

THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD.

The purpose of this great enterprise, like that of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, is to bring the seaboard of our State in direct connection with the western part of the State and the great Mississippi valley.—The friends of both roads seek to accomplish the same object, having in view the accommodation of two important localities in the State to wit: Wilmington and Beaufort, at the sea-board, and the several sections along the two lines of road. We will not here discuss the necessity for the connection contemplated. It is unnecessary to do so at this day, and besides, we had occasion to point out in our last week's paper, some of the advantages that would accrue to the whole State, if the grand connection were made, with a view to show the propriety of removing all restrictions made in the charter of the Western North Carolina Rail Road which prevent the immediate letting to contract of the whole line of road to the Tennessee line. Our purpose is now a different one.

We sincerely regret that there should be any seeming cause for disagreement between the two enterprises named, and that the interests and success of the one should seem to militate against the interest and success of the other. We venture to express the opinion, that there is no *real* cause for disagreement and dissension, that the welfare and success of both roads can be fully and best subserved by the united efforts and action of the friends of both. Especially do we regret this seeming cause of difficulty, when it cannot be denied that notwithstanding the Internal Improvement spirit that now pervades the State, there are those in the State, and there will be those in the next Legislature, who will do all in their power to prevent the success of all works of Internal Improvement. And this class of men possess sufficient power to make it absolutely necessary for the friends of Improvements to act together, to act in concert, and to direct all their efforts to the accomplishment of the great works now in hand. Without united efforts nothing can be done. The fatal result that we all witnessed during the last session of the Legislature warrant this conclusion.—All dissension and strife should cease among the friends of Internal Improvement, and if they have differences, they should be compromised, or abandoned. We hope that the friends of the two roads will no longer tolerate their differences; there is no real cause of quarrel.

What is the grand cause of difficulty between the friends of the two roads? It grows out of passing the ridge. Neither of the two roads can be built without the aid of the State, and the State will not aid both in crossing the Blue Ridge at two points, and then the contest is, which of the two lines of road shall be extended across the mountain?—The mountain is the great barrier. We are free to say, that no one will contend that the State ought to aid in crossing at two points. If the money were at hand, it would be a foolish and most extravant expenditure of money to no purpose, for the two points at which the two roads, if built, *must* cross the mountain are within twenty miles of each other, and when built they *must* unite within twenty miles of the top of the mountain on the west side. Does any one suppose that the State would expend millions to cross the Blue ridge at two points within twenty miles of each other, when the roads *must* unite after they cross the mountain? Surely no one. It is foolish to think of such a thing, and much worse to ask for it. The State ought to aid in crossing at one point, and this she will do, this she is pledged to do, and she ought not to do more, and no wise man will ask her to do more. What disposition then must be made of the two roads in question? In our judgment there is no *real* difficulty in determining this question. It is contemplated that the two roads, if built, shall unite at some point not far distant from Asheville. This will necessarily be so because of the barriers west of the Blue Ridge. If this is so, why not let the two roads unite just east of the ridge at some suitable point, and have a common trunk across the mountain to the Tennessee line? Can any good reason be assigned why this should not be so. Every purpose is accomplished by this method of disposing of a seeming difficulty. Let there be no discrimination in favor of either road at the point of junction and let two competent engineers, selected by the friends of each road, determine by a thorough survey of the several routes across the Blue Ridge, which route should be adopted. This would be a fair and easy removal of all the seeming difficulties in the way of the success of two grand enterprises, and every leading interest would thereby be accommodated. The grand point to be gained, is to cross the Blue Ridge. We think it matters very little what particular route is adopted, so we cross at the cheapest and best point on the mountain.—The wishes of a small interior locality sink into insignificance, when compared with the grand necessity of crossing the mountain.

We therefore respectfully suggest to the friends of both roads that it is their duty to unite their efforts to cross the Blue Ridge, that the two roads ought to unite at a suitable point not far distant from the east base of the Blue Ridge and construct a common trunk road across the Blue Ridge to the Tennessee line. There ought to be no discrimination in favor of either of the roads at the point of junction, nor at any other point, and the route across the mountain ought to be determined by a thorough survey made by two competent engineers, selected by the friends of the two roads. Let the road be located on the cheapest and best route. If these two great works succeed, some such union as that suggested must be made. The friends of each road will be potent enough to defeat the purposes of the other for a long time to come, if strife and contention is to be kept up. It is obvious that no good can be accomplished by dissension, but much and lasting evil.

We shall be greatly gratified if some such union as that suggested could be agreed upon before the meeting of the Legislature. If this could be done then there will be no difficulty in accomplishing the glorious work of making the connection between the Sea-Board and the great West. The friends of the two roads by uniting their action, can complete the trunk road at a comparatively early day. May this be done!

Chips and Shavings.

COTTON BURNED.—A car load of cotton, valued at $2,000, was destroyed by fire on the Georgia Railroad on Saturday last.

SUNDAY TRAFFIC.—The Circuit Court of Portsmouth, Va., has decided that the ordinance of that city, closing bar rooms on the Sabbath, cannot be enforced as it is in conflict with the State law.

VERMONT.—The Burlington (Vt.) *Sentinel* says that the election returns that have thus far come to hand, show that the Democrats have made a fair increase in the number of Representatives elected to the Legislature.

DRY WEATHER IN FRANCE.—A letter from Paris states that the river Seine, on the 26th ultimo, was so low that it could be crossed on foot, which is the first time for one hundred and fifty years that such a thing has happened.

THE CLAY MONUMENT.—Work on the Clay monument, at Lexington, Ky., is to be suspended after the 30th of the present month, in consequence of the non-payment of subscriptions. The amount due is said to be ten thousand dollars.

There were thirty three deaths in Savannah for the week ending 14th inst.

The Dahlonega *Signal* says there are five men in jail at Cumming, in Forsyth, county, charged with murder.

A GENEROUS DEED.—W. C. Rives, of the Washington Globe, has recently made a present of upwards of five thousand dollars to one of his employees, Mr. Michael Caton, as a token of his appreciation of his faithful services. Mr. Caton has been in Mr. Rives's office for more than twenty five years, and is now a venerable old man of about 66 years.

DROWNED BY A JUG.—At Lysander, Onandaga county, New York, on Sunday, John C. Forbes tied a jug of whiskey about his neck, and attempted to swim the river. The jug proved too heavy for him, and he was found at the bottom next morning—having mixed altogether too much water with his liquor.

A duel came off near New Orleans, on the 18th inst., between Mr. Wood, of the *True Delta*, and Mr. Brabazon, formerly of the Rifles. Three rounds were fired. Neither hurt.

Maj. McDougald, one of the most prominent criminal lawyers of East Mississippi, died at Enterprise, Miss., on the 21st ult.

Late Texas papers announce the death of Col. W. S. Williams and Ex-Governor George T. Wood, prominent citizens of that State.

The *Appeal* says Memphis continues very healthy.

"WHAT A WHAPPER."—The Bangor Me. Union says, that a hundred potatoes brought to that city by Mr. Parker, of Orneville, weighed 85 pounds.

Late intelligence from Russia states that a powder magazine at Astraken, on the Caspian, containing it is said two hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder; had exploded, destroying half the town and killing half the inhabitants. The loss of shipping was also fearful.

The poorest education that teaches self control is better than the best that neglects it.

In the United States there are six thousand brokers and six thousand barbers.

SINGULAR EXCUSE.—The Annapolis Gazett tells the following story of a citizen of that place: "A person better known for his wealth than for his liberality, was requested to aid in the erection of a church. The subscription book was placed in his hands. He looked at it anxiously and earnestly, and handed it back with the astounding remark: 'No sir! I will not give anything; not half as many people go to hell now as ought to go.'"

FOND OF THE WEED.—It is estimated that $26,000,000 worth of tobacco was used in France in 1857.

John Townsend, a member of Parliament, is playing in a London theatre for the purpose of raising money to pay his debts.

If petticoat government is not more oppressive now than formerly, it is certainly double in extent.

SUICIDE.—We learn that on Sunday last a young man, named Martin Walker, living three miles north east of Morganton, Burke county, N. C., blew out his brains with a shot gun, in a fit of temporary insanity, induced by strong drink. He was about 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

THE WESTERN HOG TRADE.—The Louisville Journal says:

We hear of a few transactions in hogs in this State for a few days, there being a stand off between buyers and sellers. Out West hogs are offered freely at low figures. A firm in this city was offered twenty thousand dollars worth by telegraph, on Thursday, at two eligible packing points on the upper Mississippi river, at four and a half cents, net; and we hear of a purchase at desirable points in Indiana of five thousand head at 5 cents net. We understand that Messrs. Quingly & Co., of Bowling Green, Ky., have contracted for some twenty two thousand head to be packed there this winter, at 5 cents net.

RAIL ROAD PROFITS.—It is stated in a Georgia paper, that Benjamin May, Treasurer of the State Road, has paid into the State treasury $33,000, net earnings of the Road for the month of August. This amount added to previous payments, make the sum of $150,000 which he has paid into the treasury in the last six months.

Mr. William Horton, the "oldest citizen" of Hillsboro', died recently at that place, aged 86 years.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

At a meeting of the Members of the Bar of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, in attendance at the Fall Term, 1858, of Cherokee Superior Court, his Honor Judge Bailey in the Chair, and R. M. Henry, Esq., Secretary;

On motion of David Coleman, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Bar of this Circuit have learned with sorrowful emotion, the death of our brother, FELIX AXLEY, Esq.

Resolved, That in Mr. Axley, the oldest member of our fraternity, we have to deplore the loss, to us, of one whose memory, associated with the most interesting events, and the most revered names of our past professional history, is still more endeared to us by many pleasing recollections of professional and social intercourse, in his estimable character as a man, a christian and a member of this Bar.

Resolved, That we most respectfully tender to his bereaved widow and family the expression of our deep and mournful sympathy in this their great calamity.

Resolved, That as a further token of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow and family of the deceased, and another be forwarded to each of the Asheville newspapers for publication.

With the approbation of the meeting, it was ordered by his Honor Judge Bailey that these proceedings be spread upon the Mintes of the Court.

J. L. BAILEY, Ch'n.
R. M. HENRY, Sec.

A. WINTER'S

MULAY SAW-MILLS.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the public to call and see the *MULAY MILL*, now completed by M. Patton, Esq., on the Swannanoa, five miles above Asheville. Any information about the above mills, or machinery for building them, can be obtained of Mr. Patton, of Asheville, or A. Winter, at Due West, S. C. A list of prices for said machinery is left with Mr. Patton, and any order through him will be promptly attended to. Persons wanting information or machinery can also address me.

A. WINTER, Patentee.
Due West, S. C., Sept. 30, 1858. 6m*

Notice

Is hereby given to the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, that an election of a Board of Directors, to serve during the next year, will be held, in accordance with the By-Laws, at the Office of the Secretary, on Friday the 22d day of October next.

JAS. B. RANKIN, Sec'y.
September 30, 1858. 3t

1858. 1858.

Summey, McDowell & Co.

Would call the attention of a discriminating public to their extensive assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS.

Embracing every article usually kept in this place, and selected in the Eastern cities by Mr. D. F. Summey, well known for his judgment in catering for the tastes and wants of this place.

Ladies and gentlemen will find every thing they require for making comfortable and adorning the outer person. For cash we will offer inducements. To long winded customers, we have but little to offer. Pay, either down or promptly at the end of the year, is what we aim at, and all such customers will find it to their interest to give us a call and buy some of our pretty goods.

We deem it unnecessary to enumerate our goods. All we will say is, that our stock is the best one in the town, and the best west of the Blue Ridge, in the State.

September 30, 1858.

Molasses, Molasses.

Manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, Esq., for sale by the gallon or barrel, by SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

ANYTHING you want, usually found in village stores, for sale cheap, by
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT
PUBLIC SALE.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of October next, (being Tuesday of Yancy Superior Court), the subscriber will sell, at his residence on Bolen's Creek, one mile south of Burnsville, the following property:

10 or 12 Head of Horses and Mules;
1 Jack;
2 Jennets;
Household and Kitchen Furniture, of all kinds, and much other valuable property.

Terms of Sale.

Twelve months credit, with note and such security as will be satisfactory. JAS. RAY.
Sept. 30, 1858.

Blue Stone.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received, and for sale at ASTONS.
Sept. 30, 1858.

SALE OF
VALUABLE LAND.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Buncombe County, I will proceed to sell, at the Court House in Asheville, on the 12th of October next, that valuable

FARM,

Lying on the Turnpike Road, and immediately on French Broad River, four miles north of Asheville, lately occupied by Mr. Morrison, and better known as the

GARMON PLACE,

Upon which there is a good dwelling, and all necessary out buildings, and a good Saw Mill. There are 300 acres of Land, more or less.

TERMS.

A credit of six months will be given on $1000 of the purchase money, and on the remainder a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, bearing compound interest from date. The purchaser will be required to give bond and approved security, and the title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.
September 23, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and name of J. M. BLAIR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. A. Patton is authorised to use the name of the concern in the settlement of the business, and to whom all payments must be made.

J. M. BLAIR.
W. A. PATTON.
September 1, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of J. M. Blair & Co., are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement at once, with the undersigned, (who will be found at the old stand,) as the business must be closed.

W. A. PATTON.
September 23, 1858.

State of North Carolina,
CALDWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1858.

Gabriel Marshall, Adm. of Walter Price, Dec'd,
VS.
The Heirs at Law of said Deceased.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Price and Charles Price reside beyond the limits of the State—Ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Asheville News for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Lenoir, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said petition shall not be granted.

Witness, S. P. Dula, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lenoir, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence.

S. P. DULA, Clerk.
Sept. 23. Pr's fee $6.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 18th instant, a negro man, who says his name is

WILLIAM,

and that he belongs to James Dickerson, of Craven county, N. C. Said negro asserts that he ran away in May last. He is between twenty and twenty five years of age, well built and intelligent. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME,
Jailor.
Sept. 23, 1858.

State of North Carolina,
CALDWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.—August Term, 1858.

Philip Warlick
VS.
Charles Price.

Attachment.

IT appearing that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of the State, so that notice of the Levy on his land, returned in this case, cannot be personally served upon him—Ordered, That publication be made in the *Asheville News* for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county at the Court House in Lenoir on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and show cause why a Writ of Venditioni Exponas should not issue.

Witness, S. P. DULA, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lenoir, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1858.

S. P. DULA, *Clerk.*
September 16, 1858. Pr's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,
McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Summer Term, 1858.

R. O. Ledbetter *VS.* J. M. Whitesides,
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, J. M. Whitesides, is a non resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the *Asheville News* for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the county of McDowell, at the Court House in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1858, then and there to answer, plead or demur to Plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the lands Levied on condemned to sale to satisfy Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, ALFRED M. FINLEY, Clerk of said Court at Office the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued 8th September, 1858.

A. M. FINLEY, *Clerk.*
Sept. 16. Pr's fee $6.

MACCARONI,

Potash for making soap, Table Salt, Coxe's Refined Sparkling Gelatine, &c., &c., for sale by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 19, 1858.

450 Yards Choice Country LINSEY, just received, and for sale cheap, by
W. H. JACKSON & CO.
Sept. 23.

The Truest Thing

We have heard for many a day came from the lips of the minister who says "just what he pleases." His words were to this effect:

"There are many professing Christians who are secretly vexed on account of the charity they have to bestow, and the self-denial they have to use. If instead of the smooth prayers which they *do* pray, they should speak out the things which they really feel, they would say when they go home at night, 'O Lord, I met a poor wretch of yours to-day, a miserable, unwashed brat, and I gave him a sixpence, and I have been sorry for it ever since;' or; 'O Lord, if I had not signed those articles of faith, I might have gone to the theatre this evening. Your religion deprives me of a great deal of enjoyment, but I mean to stick to it. There is no other way of getting into heaven, I suppose.'" The minister added, "the sooner such men are out of the church the better." Very true.

ABOLITIONISM A DISEASE.—The Boston Courier expresses itself on the subject in this wise:

"One of the most interesting and instructive facts in the history of the human race is the recurrence, from time to time of diseased conditions of the public mind, constituting moral epidemics, which infect society with moral delusions, just as its physical conditions is occasionally disturbed by infectious or contageous distempers. Whenever one of these moral epidemics seizes upon the public mind it becomes morbidly sensitive on some specific subject; it runs into the most pitiable extravagances; it seems to lose all sense, reason, and judgment; it exhibits the symptoms of temporary delirousness.—The prevailing sentiment in the Eastern States, in regard to the negro race, constitutes a striking illustration of these intellectual epidemics, and one which in future times will be looked back upon with the same mingled sorrow and amazement with which we at this time look on the witchcraft mania of the old colony of Massachusetts."

EXEMPLARY PATIENCE.—In Court, Judge Olin was violently attacked by a young and very impertinent attorney, but heard him quietly through, and made no reply. After the adjournment for the day, and when all had assembled at the hotel, where the judge and many of the court had their lodging, one of the company, referring to the scene at court, asked the judge why he did not rebuke the impertinent fellow.

"Permit me," said the judge, loud enough to call the attention of all the company, among which was the lawyer in question, "permit me to tell my story. My father, when we lived down in the country, had a dog—a mere puppy, I may say. Well this puppy would go out every moonlight night, and bark at the moon for hours together." Here the judge paused as if he was done with the story.

"Well, well, what of it?" exclaimed half a dozen of the audience at once.

"Oh nothing—nothing whatever; the moon kept right on just as if nothing had happened!"

"In the old North State lives a certain John Long, who draws a long bow when ever he has any thing to tell, and his character for truth and veracity has been below zero for many years. Captain Johnson had been so taken in by one of John's outrageous stories, that he said to him, in a pet:

"If you make me believe one of your lies again in a month, I'll give you fifty dollars!"

"John pretended to be quite hurt by the offer and went off. A few days afterward he was riding by the Captain't post haste, on horseback, when the Captain called out to him.

"'I say! hello; Johnny! stop and tell us a lie or two this morning!'

"John rode on, but cried out most dolefully: 'No time for telling lies now; brother Jimmy has just been killed in the machine, and I'm going for the old folks." On he went.

"Captain Johnson ordered his horse, and rode over to see the dead man and offer his services, but found him alive and well, ginning cotton, and in no danger of the machine. Just then John rode up and demanded the fifty dollars. The Captain declared it was a rascally trick, but he would have had to pay the money if John had not let him off."

LONGEVITY OF MULES.—The Medical World says, that there is a mule now in the possession of a farmer near Ballinglass, Ireland, which has been employed in the transit of ammunition, &c., to Vinegar Hill since 1707. There is a saying that a white mule lives longer than any other mule. Some years ago one of that color, on Col. Middleton's estate in South Carolina, was over eighty years old, and was still at work.

PHILIP S. WHITE IN A NEW CHARACTER.—We notice that Philip S. White, to whom the temperance men of this State gave some five thousand dollars a year for repeating the same harangue at different points, has appeared in a new character as one of the orators of a Ratification Meeting of the People's Party of Philadelphia—this "People's Party" being a new name for the anti-Democratic fusion, of which Black Republicanism is the main element. Wonder if this new dodge will pay the immaculate Philip as well as the Temperance lecturing did?—*Wilmington Journal.*

In Sweden, a man who is seen four times drunk is deprived of a vote at elections.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.

10,000 FARMS AND BUILDING Lots in the Gold Region and other portions of Virginia, are to be divided among 10,000 subscribers, for the benefit of the new town of

RAPPAHANNOCK,

situated in Culpepper county. Subscribers *only* $10 each, one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a building lot or a farm, ranging in value from $10 up to $30,000. The object is to build up the town, manufactures and trade, by encouraging men of limited means to come in and grow with the place and thus raise the value of the land to that at the North, now selling at from $100 to $500 per acre. It can be done in four or five years.—The soil is just as good quality and the advantages greater. Already lots in Rappahannock sold at $10 have been re-sold at from $30 to $400 cash. Where in the Union can wealth be made faster? Let all buy a lot or a farm whilst it can be got cheap, or come and settle and get one GRATIS. For full particulars, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Va.

Or to Dr. Jno. S. Livingston, Shufordsville, N. C., who will ride 50 miles to wait on customers.

July 15, 1858—3m.

BROKE JAIL.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.,

Successors to Messrs. SMITH & CHAPMAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hands a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Men and Boys clothing, Gents furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and qualities, Leather, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Crockery and a variety of notions, &c., &c.

Their stock will at all times, be found large and complete, and they respectfully invite the former patrons of the late firm of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, and all others who visit Asheville for the purpose of buying

GOODS,

to call and examine their stock, feeling assured that after you have looked through and priced their Goods, you cannot fail to buy.

Merchants are requested to call and price their Goods, they will sell at wholesale at

Very Low Prices.

Call at the old stand of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, opposite Gudger's Hotel.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

T. W. MURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

JUST RECEIVED.

WE have just received, and offer for sale, large lot of Rio and Laguyra

Coffee, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Soda, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pearl Starch, Imperial and Black Teas, French Olives, Prunes, Citron, White Wine Vinegar, Pickled Salmon, Turpentine Soap, Indigo, Madder, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

July 29, 1858.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

Reems' Creek Masonic AND Sons of Temperance HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

The Fall session of this flourishing Institution will open October 4th, and continue five months. Among its advantages are: 1. Spacious and well arranged buildings. 2. Experienced and competent Teachers. 3. Extensive and systematic course of study. 4. Boarding from $1 to $1 50 per week. 5. A location healthful and attractive. 6. Government mild and affectionate. 7. Terms moderate and equitable, (that is to say:)

Tuition in the Primary Department,	$ 4 00
Academic,	$6 to 10 00
Collegiate,	14 00
Contingent fee, in advance,	25

Students admitted at any time, and charged from the time of entrance.

For further particulars address Rev. John S. Weaver, the President of the Board of Trustees; or the Principal, J. H. CALFEE.

September 2, 1858. 2m

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 27, 1856.—tf

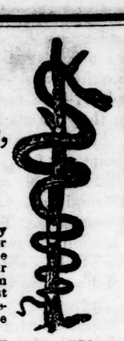
FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.



BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, ESQ., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, ESQ., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J. M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE interest of the

Citizens of Asheville

And the surrounding Country, to buy

GOODS

Of us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's old stand opposite Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

April 1, 1858.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing Fruit Cans,

For Sale by

E. J. ASTON.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and Quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

---

50 *BUSHELS No. 1 CORN MEAL* and a fine lot of *FLOUR* for sale at W. H. JACKSON & Co's.

April 15, 1858.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing Cans and Jars are just the thing for preserving Fruit of every description. For sale by W. H. JACKSON & CO.

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

OUR WANTS.

PERSONS owing us for the past year must pay, or make satisfactory arrangements about their debts. They need not be surprised to find a legal agent waiting upon them.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, April 15, '58.

WILBOR'S Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, for sale at ASTON'S.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, } Executive Committee
John R. Williams, }
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D, } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

CLOVER SEED,

FOR sale by GAINES, DEAVER & Co.

[April 22, 1858.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

FRESH Drugs and Medicines, constantly arriving, and always on hand at E. J. ASTON'S.

August 5.

Result of the Panic.

SPRING STOCK FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as "*the panics*," ASTON "*is himself again*," and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

Stock of Pure Drugs and MEDICINES,

and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line, guaranteeing the same to be *pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

Persons Purchasing

Drugs of him, may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses, and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

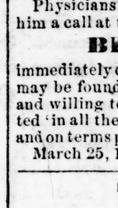
Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the

BRICK CORNER

immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted 'in all the various branches of his profession,' and on terms perfectly reasonable and satisfactory.

March 25, 1858.

TAKEN UP,



AND lodged in the Jail of Madison county, N. C., on the 18th of June, a negro man, who says his name is

DENNIS,

and that he belongs to Wm. W. Davis, of Hendersonville. I therefore request the owner of said negro to come forward, and pay all charges, or the said negro will be dealt with according to law.

J. D. BRADLEY, Jailor.

July 1, 1858

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguerreotyping or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

A *FINE LOT OF CARPETING* Rugs, Mats, &c.

FOR SALE

at Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel, by

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

Asheville, April 1, 1858.

The Ladies

ARE invited to examine our stock of Shoes, Flats, elegant trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, dress goods of all varieties, from 75 cents calico gowns to $40 silks; wreathes for brides and parties, elegant French embroidered Collars from 50 cents to $9; hoop skirts, setts of brass, steel, rattan and whalebone hoops. In fact, every thing that a lady needs to add to her comfort and charms, externally.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

RANKIN & CHAPMAN, DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per m'nute! For cheapness' a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

IF not, call and see *The Wonderful Pump* now on exhibition at the Grand Emporium of Health and Beauty, commonly known as ASTON'S.

August 26, 1858.

Wanted Immediately!

AGENTS in every town and county in the Union. Business easy and honorable. Salary from $50 to $75 per month. Address, with stamp enclosed, OSMENT & JOHNSON,

Box 210, Cleveland, Tenn.

July 8, 4858. 3m*

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

STABLER'S Cherry Expectorant, for sale at ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st. 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

May 20, 1858. 1y.

"Call at Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M. LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches, finished in "tints" and colored to nature, in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery," Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass.	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.

April 9, 1857.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1857. tf.

DONE SO SLICK

That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard, will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville January 28, 1858.

TAKE PARTICULAR

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO us are requested to call and make settlement immediately. "Short settlements make long friends," and if our friends only knew how much we are in want of money they would surely call and pay a little if not all they owe us; all accounts made in 1857 were due 1st January 1858; don't put us to the disagreeable necessity of dunning you in person, but call at once and settle your account.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

March 18, 1858.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

TO THE LADIES.

WE respectfully invite the ladies of Asheville and the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of prints, colored muslins and lawns, jackonets, swiss, medium checked embroidered and dotted muslins, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c. At Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel.

W. H. JACKSON & CO.